

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. BURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President, WHEELER REID.
For Presidential Electors, At Large, WILLIAM HAMILTON, RO. DOLPH HATHFIELD, D. W. KING, First District, H. M. ALLEN, Second District, R. S. SMITH, Third District, O. S. WOODWARD, Fourth District, W. W. CALDWELL, Fifth District, A. H. MOORE, Sixth District, F. S. LARABEE, Seventh District.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice, D. M. VALENTINE.
For Governor, A. W. SMITH.
For Lieutenant Governor, R. F. MOORE.
For Secretary of State, W. C. EDWARDS.
For Auditor, E. K. BUCK.
For Treasurer, J. B. LYNCH.
For Attorney General, T. E. GAVEL.
For Superintendent of Instruction, J. C. DAVIS.
For Commissioner of Large, GEORGE T. ANTHONY.
For Commissioner, Seventh District, CHESTER I. LONG.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator 2nd District, O. H. BENTLEY.
Representative 5th District, A. J. WEAVER.
Representative 6th District, GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.
Representative 7th District, L. H. SHIVELY.
County Attorney, JOHN D. DAVIS.
Clerk District Court, S. N. BRIDGEMAN.
Probate Judge, L. S. NAFZIGER.
Superintendent Public Instruction, J. S. CARSON.
County Commissioner, D. A. NICKERSON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Chester I. Long, Republican Candidate for Congress in the 7th District.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 10 o'clock.
Friday, Sept. 24, 10 o'clock.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 o'clock.
Sunday, Sept. 26, 10 o'clock.
Monday, Sept. 27, 10 o'clock.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10 o'clock.
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 10 o'clock.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 10 o'clock.
Friday, Sept. 31, 10 o'clock.
Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 o'clock.

Two railroad wrecks in one day, such as the one in Kansas and the other in Ohio, Wednesday, makes a vigorous beginning for an epidemic of disasters. According to the pessimistic theory we may expect a number of others to follow in quick succession.

It seems very evident that the terrible catastrophe near Ocala, Thursday morning was the work of demons in human form. If they could be apprehended their summary punishment without judge or jury would be heartily endorsed by all. And it is the earnest wish of all that they may be taken.

The readers of the daily papers are highly gratified at the most happy manner in which the great reunion of the war veterans, now occurring in Washington, is being conducted, and all sincerely wish that those grand old patriots may yet live to enjoy many more such, to them, joyful occasions.

Judge John Martin's great efforts in behalf of co-operation will likely be rewarded. John's ability is great, his ambition is greater, but what goes to satisfy him is not great. A nomination by the co-ops for the state senate from Shawnee county with the certainty of defeat is not enough for this new and distinguished apostle of lamentation. But if he is satisfied, here's congratulations.

The Maine election has nothing consoling for the Democracy. The legislature will have a majority of ninety-five on joint ballot. The senate will have but one Democrat against four two years ago. While the vote shows some falling off in the sure Republican districts, the doubtful districts are all cared for. Maine is all right. The result in the doubtful districts, in which may be found the best test of party strength, shows Republican gains.

The Douglas county Democratic bosses having elected the head of Judge J. S. Emery, one of the oldest, ablest and most uncompromising Democrats in Kansas, he brought before them in a charger, the demand is made that a similar penalty be visited upon J. B. Crocker, the fearless Democratic editor of the Hutchinson Times. Verily, it is a fearful thing for a Democrat to entertain and express a conviction in regard to the party's best interests, if such conviction be at variance with the personal, selfish interests of the bosses. Democrats who do not want to be kicked out of the party must exercise the most scrupulous circumspection in their opinions and utterances; to say one's soul is his own is the height of treason, punishable by banishment.

HONOR WHERE DUE.

The assertion that is made by some unscrupulous maligners of George T. Anthony that no state railway commissioner has done nothing or proposed nothing for the relief of Kansas in the matter of freight rates, is made either ignorantly or with the intent of injuring him personally. The board of which Mr. Anthony is chairman, has done all it is possible to do in the matter of adjusting rates upon a fair and equitable basis. That more has not been accomplished is because of the interference of the courts by injunction proceedings which practically tied the hands of the commission at a time when it was hoped and believed relief to the interior jobbers and shippers had been in large measure secured. Instead of censure and condemnation for failure to accomplish the impossible, George T. Anthony deserves the warmest commendation from the people of the entire state for his many efforts to give them relief from unjust and wicked discriminations. And he will receive this from all honest, fair minded citizens.

THE FARMER CANDIDATE.

Hutchinson News: "A. W. Smith's interests, sympathies, experiences, observations and life have been seen, felt and lived on a farm among farmers. He knows the ups and downs, the cares and trials, and the successes and failures of the life of a Kansas farmer. He knows the results of favorable and unfavorable legislation. He is honest and brave enough to defend the right. If the agriculturists in Kansas ever had an opportunity of voting for a man who is in every respect their friend with common interests it is this year, and the man is plain Farmer Smith."

Not a sentence or word in the foregoing can be gained, because it is the truth, and nothing but the truth. And whatever may be claimed for opposition candidates as to capability and personal worth, the fact remains that in the person of the candidate of no other party is represented the great and all important agricultural interest of this essentially agricultural state. Because of this fact, however, it is not to be inferred that Governor Smith will conserve the farming interest of the state to the exclusion of all others or any other. He will be governor of the whole state, and will demonstrate afresh, as has been done many times before, the capability of the plain, honest farmer to administer government for the benefit of all the people.

THE BIG SEVENTH.

Jerry Simpson's contribution to an eastern paper upon the condition of the people, his election to congress, and the notoriety he has gained has given the Seventh congressional district a great deal of prominence as the fountain head, the real home of calamity, in the minds of the people of this country. It is thought that a condition of things exists here that has no parallel in any other congressional district in the United States, and this is true. The Seventh congressional district of Kansas is one of the largest in area; it is the largest in point of population; it produces more wheat, corn and oats than any other district in this country. In one year it produced 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, or an equivalent of 100 bushels for every man, woman and child in the district, in one year it produced 55,000,000 bushels of corn or an equivalent of 200 bushels per capita, and a fair sprinkling of every other crop pertaining to this climate. The Seventh district contains more acres of tillable land, a finer and better soil, produces more, and has a better climate than any other district in the United States. Single counties in this district have produced over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat and 8,000,000 bushels of corn in a single year, and it is only because more land is not cultivated that the products of the district are not increased much more.

Today this district is misrepresented in congress by a jumping-jack whose record on the floor of the house of congress is a continued string of monkey shines and whose spare time is spent in running over the country lying about Kansas. It is about time that Kansas should send men to Washington who will stand up for her. Send men who have some reputation for brains and not those whose stock in trade lies in their feet. Jerry would have been far more successful had he stood on his head and dangled his feet, for that is where his feet belonged and that would have kept his mouth closed.

If any district is entitled to a man to represent her it is the Seventh congressional district of Kansas, and we believe the people realize it.

BENEFITS OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

Following is the splendid address of Hon. Jacob Stottler of Wellington delivered before the Republican Editorial Association in this city. It should be read by every voter in Kansas who desires to act intelligently in the matter of commending or condemning the party that is responsible for the code of laws of the state and their effects upon the moral, social and material conditions of the people. Being a resident of the state since its organization no man in it, perhaps, is better qualified to discuss the question in a practical way than Mr. Stottler.

When one comes to examine into "What Republican legislation has done for the people of Kansas" he can hardly find a stopping place. Certainly the time that can be allotted to this paper by the Association only affords a glimpse of the subject.

When the new era of freedom dawned on America after years of long agitation, the Republican party sprang up as its friend and defender.

It was the Republican inspiration that made Kansas a free state. The contest was for free speech, free soil, a free press. Half the country at that time was dominated by a system which was directly antagonistic to the Kansas idea.

It closed men's mouths and muzzled the press. For expressing honest convictions men were imprisoned, imprisoned or murdered. In taking charge of the country the Republican party took up its work for the betterment of humanity and it has never ceased in performing its high duty. It started by providing a homestead law under which thousands of poor men and women were provided with homes of their own. This law had to be passed over the veto of the then president of the United States, who was the subservient tool of the aristocrats then controlling the government. Millions are today enjoying the benefits of this first great and beneficent act of the new party, the best boon ever given the American poor man.

The next great achievement of our party was to destroy slavery forever on American soil. The good effects of this were hardly realized at the time. By this action slavery was elevated and dignified. For half a century or more the ruling class in the country who were the upholders of slavery had done their utmost to degrade labor to a degree only a step above abject slavery.

It was to the interest of their system to keep the laboring men in ignorance and submission. The aristocracy of the time and their tool, the Democratic party, who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, a "mud-sill" of society. One of the best results of the grand new party's new system was to lift the social conditions of the working classes to the high elevation to which they were entitled and which they have since enjoyed.

chair. Instead of a narrow, selfish dominating aristocracy it gave us instead of a government by a handful of slaveholders, a government for the people, by the people.

Today the intelligent laborer, whether in the field, shop, store or office, is as highly esteemed as the rich and has equal advantages. Republicanism gave the common people peace, blessing and as long it is in power they will be maintained. Under this party's beneficent workings you have seen the poor growing rich and living in comfort and even in luxury. Though the party was hindered in its early career to conquer a gigantic rebellion, it has done more good for the people than the world ever saw performed by a political party before.

Kansas is the oldest child of the Republican party. There was something of a row at her birth, and she has attracted attention by her career. She was marching close to the music. Look at her today, age 31 years, the fairest star in the nation's crown, a million and a half of people, thousands of productive farms, millions in corn and herds, one hundred and twenty millions of wheat, in two years, forty millions worth of school property; churches in every city, town and hamlet; 9,000 miles of railroad, the bravest and fairest men and women to be found in the nation.

It was Republican legislation for the poor in purse but the rich in pluck, energy, enterprise and purpose that has made Kansas. Our Republican friends in the east, when we started to walk, gave us a helping hand and we have done the rest.

A boy was standing under an apple tree, longing for the fruit above. He could not see how to reach it. A comrade was across the street and boy number one called for number two to come over and give him a boost. "Boast yourself" replied number two. That was what Kansas did. She boosted herself and spells ELI with capital letters. She laid the foundations broad and deep in her constitution. It declares that a citizen, a head of a family, should have a 160 acre farm or one acre lot in town or city free from execution in spite of the misfortunes of his life. It gave him. This includes all improvements; his household effects and books to the amount of \$500.

Stock in trade of all manufacturers or artisans amounting to \$400 is exempt from execution. The law also allows ten days, two weeks or one month, and their feed for a year. Pension money and wages for three months are inviolate if they are to be used as the support of the family. The supreme court has decided that money realized from the sale of a homestead is exempt from the provisions of law if it is to be used for the purchase of another home.

Where is there another state that has so liberally fostered education? In the Republican homestead law we have liberal grants of land for schools. Our state law has the same liberal grants. Large sums of money for land and other purposes and surrounded our school system with liberal provisions so that we are known everywhere by our devotion to educational institutions, and for the wise enactments we have made in that behalf. It is safe to assume that a small percentage of illiteracy as any state in the Union. Rich and poor share the benefits alike.

The problem of handling the railroads is being carefully and gradually solved in the interests of the people. We enacted the commissioner law some years ago and much has been accomplished for the people's interests. Our first railroads charged 5 and 6 cents a mile for passenger fare. This was reduced some years ago by the railroads to 3 cents. An average decrease of about 20 per cent. has been effected in freight rates. That still further concessions will be made to the people as we go along there is no doubt.

The Republicans have put an end to wildcat insurance companies and their swindles. They cannot do business in our state without having their policies insured by their customers. This is a matter of importance. Kansas led off in the attack upon the trusts, and her law is now being tested in the state courts. We have laws which protect the wages of laborers on public works from the dishonesty of contractors, the wages of day laborers to be paid in lawful money unless the laborer consents to take something else; efficient lien laws in behalf of the workmen, and last, but not least, the most liberal provisions for the protection of the property rights of laborers. Other acts of this tenor might be cited but I must hurry. All our laws for the protection of the poor have been passed by Republican legislatures, and the party stands pledged to pass others for the same general purpose as fast as wisdom shall indicate. The people of Kansas has had continual growth and prosperity under the benign rule of the Republican party.

Turning again to the national feature of the subject. A Republican congress gave us the best money we ever had in the country. The money was not given to you ought to have lived in the good days we hear so much about. Then when we received pay in bank bills we always made a rush for a bank note detector to see whether the bills were of any value. There was no such thing as a "black Friday" on a small scale almost every day in the year, and most generally to the sorrow of poor people. The writer is not very old—in fact, belongs to the "young crowd"—but his memory extends back to the period before the birth of the good old days when there was some taste of the good old days when everybody was honest and fair.

In 1833-4 was foreman of a printing office at the munificent salary of \$5 per week and a tolerably fair foreman, too. Six dollars was counted fair wages. Those were the days when the country was enjoying the great boon of free trade, or as near it, I believe, as we ever had. This was before the life-giving influence of Republicanism was begun to be felt; before the country was lifted from the despond of the material, moral and political ruin, to which it was hastening. I can tell you of my own knowledge the poor man and his family wear better clothes, are better fed and have three times as many comforts in those good old times we hear so much about from a stout old man, who is now a political teacher, and they have the education, elevating and refining influences of Republicanism to thank for it.

When I was 12 years old calves was 25 to 30 cents a yard. Only the rich could afford it. Poor women were rough, home made, and wooden, and only about three widths of that for a skirt. Now, I do not want any more such good old days.

The printer that could then get only \$5 to \$7 a week will not listen to you now for less than \$12 to \$15 a week, and he is a kicker if not paid every Saturday night.

A market report of 1838 which I read the other day, gave the price of sugar, which now costs 6 cents per pound, at 15 cents; tea at \$1.25 which now costs 25 cents; salt at \$3.50 a barrel, now \$1.10; and 10 cents a pound, now 3 cents. So the Republican McKinley law must be of some benefit to the common people.

Comparing the official records of the treasury department for the fiscal year 1890 with those of the fiscal year 1882, it is found the revenue has been reduced over \$11,000,000 dollars, and there has been an increase in the total value of

our foreign commerce of \$210,540,510. There was at the same time an increase of \$3,211,631 in the exports of cattle, sheep and hogs. Kansas must have felt the benefit of the tariff. The value of a free imports in 1892 exceeded the value of like imports by the sum of \$192,333,143 and there was an increase of dutiable imports of \$154,240,579, the duty collected per capita of the population in 1892 was \$2.67. These figures show plainly that the Republican law and the Republican administration are doing some good for the common people.

The Hon. Charles Peck reports that in the state of New York under the head of "The Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages," that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,923 in the year 1891 as compared with the amount paid in 1890; showing where the marked benefits of Republican legislation to the laboring man come in.

There was an increase of production in the same period by the same branches of business of \$31,315,130. His inquiries covered but sixty-seven industries. Mr. Peck is a Democrat, appointed by Cleveland, then by Hill and last by Flower. It is needless to add perhaps that Mr. Peck is now being hampered by the coals in a rather lively manner, but the effect of his figures on the honest and thoughtful men of the country cannot be destroyed. The report also shows a decrease of labor strikes in the same period of time. The much renowned McKinley law is working wonders for the industrial classes as well as the material interests of the country.

The Republican pension law recognizes the obligation of the country to its soldiers who saved the union from destruction. There is paid to them about sixty millions of dollars annually, and Kansas gets a good share of this money. Does anybody suppose the soldiers would have any pension if there was no Republican party? You can answer this question for yourselves. I might mention several other measures, but we have enough to make our case.

One trouble with the Republicans is that they forget the benefits which this grand party has bestowed upon them, and with what illustrious success our patriotic leaders have managed our public affairs.

How often it is as individuals that those for whom we have done the most become our most virulent enemies. It seems to be a weakness of humanity to forget benefactors. So is it in public affairs. Men become jealous of the success of the Republican party, and suddenly become convinced of their unappreciated virtues and talents and cry aloud for a change, in which they expect to be thrown on the surface as lepers.

Republicans are too ready to listen to the mouthings of for thirty years these fellows have made war on the Republican party. It is in their way, and if they can just get it broken up they think there will be a chance for them. Too often in our ambition to get ahead we forget the Republican party and do for the country. We join in the cry for a new deal. Two years ago we got it by the help of Republican votes. And such a deal as it was! The Kansas banner trailed in the dust and her fair name tarnished by a lot of fellows calling themselves Republicans, who could conveniently soak their heads in ordinary tepid waters.

From nine able, faithful friends in congress we felt to three who have stood up for the state.

The new deal has done nothing for our state and promises nothing. No one is to be fair enough with the old, tried friend who has done so much for us to stand up for the success of Republicanism and the consequent redemption of Kansas.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Commissions have been issued by Secretary Martin to May Christopher and J. Edgar Horton as county commissioners of D. and E. Huff and J. M. Higgins for county C.

An old ex-Union soldier by the name of Lush, a resident of Moberly, in the Panhandle, was murdered by some unknown person the latter part of last week. He was an inoffensive old German.

L. J. Ames, a prominent business man and citizen of Oklahoma City, was married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock to Mrs. Eva Ames. The bride is the most accomplished and popular young lady of that city.

All members of the Territorial Press association who are favorable to an excursion to Chicago to witness the opening of the world's fair are requested to so communicate to Bert W. Jones, secretary of the association, at once.

The Indian commissioners are at Fort Reno, where they will equip and go into the Comanche country to treat these Indians. They expect to remain there for a month or so and then go to other tribes for the same purpose.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Judge Berger, at Guthrie, were conducted by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a member, and a representative of the order accompanied the remains to Des Moines, Ia., where they will be interred today.

Oklahoma Gazette: The commissioners of Beaver county paid \$35 at their last meeting for coyote scalps. They also accepted the following proposition on warrants: We will negotiate \$7,000 of your county bonds for 20 per cent commission and agree to pay for your county warrants for one year from this date; provided the issue does not exceed \$8,000. The proposition came from Kansas parties.

The Indians of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory proper are opposed to statehood, and the chiefs of two of the tribes or nations have issued proclamations forbidding the members of their tribes to participate in any convention or political movement looking to that end. Speaking on this subject Hogan Kea, a well known Chickasaw, in a recent interview, said:

"The Indian Territory is the one organization in the country that does not want to become a state. We have our farms, our herds of cattle, our homes, our schools, and are well satisfied with the present system. About everything which is grown in the United States can be raised in the Indian Territory. We are advanced and well attended. If we should become a state we could not own the land in common as we do now, and that system is the basis of our trading business. The present government is well suited to the needs of the territory, and we want no change."

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Have Another With Me. From the Chicago Evening News. Dropping in of a morning on the way to the office to get inoculated for la grippe, taking a shot against typhoid fever at noon and stopping before dinner to get a few dainties and bacilli of har fever plumped into you may become commonplace incidents of modern life.

A Natural Mistake.

From the Topeka Capital. A very funny thing happened on the Rock Island train Sunday afternoon west of McFarland. W. D. Vincent, editor of the Clay Center Dispatch, a party party party, was on the train, and Mr. Bates, D. L. Lawrence came on, and after sorting out his Rock Island pass from the pocket that he had, Mr. Vincent, turning to F. B. Dawes, who

was on the train, said: "Mr. Dawes, allow me to introduce you to the next governor of Kansas." As quick as a flash, Mr. Dawes took Lewelling's hand and said: "I am glad to meet you Mr. Smith. I have heard of you quite often Mr. Smith and am pleased to know you." Everybody in the car yelled and roared and shouted. Mr. Lewelling colored up and stammered out that his name was not Smith, but Lewelling. Mr. Vincent's face turned red, and he did not recover until he reached home and was surrounded by his crowd and was introduced to "Mr. Lewelling, the next governor of Kansas."

The Champion Straddler.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin. Cleveland is willing to straddle the tariff question in obedience to opinion in his party, but contrary to his party platform, he may be willing to alter his position on the silver question. It will be remembered that he said he was "open to conviction" as to free coinage.

Ignorance and the Australian Ballot.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. This reform method of voting is no friend or ally of ignorance, and it ought not to be. It may be a seeming hardship for men who cannot read their ballots to find the way to the ballot box, but in this country of free schools and cheap spelling books no man has any possible excuse for remaining utterly ignorant.

A Stand Off.

From the Topeka Capital. Democratic papers are pretending to wonder how much the Republican state central committee paid Colonel A. A. Harris and Hon. J. G. Love for their manifesto to Democrats. About as much, we believe, as the republican committee paid Judge John Martin and Governor Glick for turning the Democratic state convention over to Lewelling by a narrow majority after a hard conflict.

WHERE RATTLESNAKES THRIVE.

A Prospector's Tale of a Trip Through a Gulch in the Madre Chama.

"Talking about snakes," said a grizzled old prospector in Tucson to a party of eastern tourists, "you fellows ought to go down here in the Madre mountains, near the Mexican line, and you'd see snakes. You see, not very many miners and prospectors go in the Madre, because there is almost nothing in our line there, although you do hear stories about wonderful mines and gold and silver piled up in stacks when the old Mexicans abandoned the diggings, but all the gold there is about it is in the ears of the man who believes such stuff. Besides, if they do go they are most eternally glad to get out again if they have the good luck not to be bitten by the rattlers. Why, the average rattler in the Madre chain is seven or eight feet long, and there are lots of 'em a good deal bigger than that. The stupid little reptiles that go by the name up in Utah and Colorado aren't in it with their Mexican brethren when you get to talking about snakes. I have been there, and you bet I know what I am talking about."

"Three years ago Jack McQuade and I were prospecting together, and we got a tip on the quiet that there were some rich finds over near Colquhoun, a little Mexican town about one hundred and seventy-five miles from here. So we went, but didn't get track of anything worth very much, although two or three fellows made their pile. Finally, I left Jack there and came back, and I made up my mind to come through the Madre. The boys told me I hadn't better try it, but I did, and I am not hankering after any more trips of the kind. I had two burros and got along all right, and didn't see anything extraordinary until I had gone fairly into the range, when one morning I was riding down a ravine that would let me out at the base of a big peak which I would go around. At the further side there ought to be some of the headwaters of the Maleskyne, as the Indians call a little mountain river that runs out on the plain and loses itself in the sand, and then for the rest of the way it would be well main soil. Well, I was riding along down, smoking and leading one of the burros behind, when I noticed two rattlers right in front. I went around them and they raised up and rattled like a basket of eggs. But I didn't mind a little thing like that. Pretty soon I saw some more, and then they seemed all the rest of the way down, to increase and multiply with the most astonishing rapidity. Luckily the bottom of the gulch was wide enough, so that we got by 'em all right; but if those denizens weren't scared I never saw the stupider little brutes so much alive as they were then, and just as we came to the mouth of the gorge it narrowed up and the snakes were just as thick as ever. So I hit the donkeys and we went through like a house afire. At one place we shook a lot of rock loose, and a big bunch of snakes rolled down under the very feet of the burros. I needn't tell you we didn't stop till we got outside, where there was plenty of room."

"Before I could stop the little beasts we nearly ran over a couple of Mexicans, who were almost frightened out of their wits. They must have thought I was a ghost to have come through the Snake gulch, as they called the place, unscathed. But what was the most curious thing about the whole matter was that the Greasers camped right there and caught snakes and fried the oil out for the eastern patent medicine market. It seems there is quite a demand for the oil among a certain class. Their camp was raised up on a point out of the way of snakes. The snakes were caught by means of a steel fork on a long pole, which they used to pin the rattler's head to the ground. The snake was helpless then, and with a small hatchet they cut off its head and hung the body on a stick fastened across the back of a burro. When a donkey load had been killed they were taken to a place where the sun's rays in the afternoon beat down against a wall of rock and made it hot enough to roast eggs. Here they hit the reptile and hung him up on a wooden frame with a pan underneath to catch the slowly dripping oil. A good fat snake would furnish a quart. The stench about the place was something that no words can convey an idea of, but the Greasers didn't seem to mind it much. The rock in the gulch was a shelving, scaly formation that was full of holes and cracks, and at the mouth was a sort of mountain meadow ending in a marshy sloop, and full of frogs and vermin of every description, and on these the snakes subsisted. The Mexicans had a bonanza there, but I don't want any of it. I went away the next day and never want to go back again."

Monday Morning

The ARCADE will sell 50 new Novelty Dress Patterns to open the season for \$7.00. they are worth \$12.00, but Mr. Wilson shipped them in from New York with instructions to place them on sale at the remarkable low figures quoted above.

'ARCADE'

W. J. WILSON, President.
Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—All of the Washington coats, both of silver and copper, were minted in England as patterns for the American coinage, but the designs were not accepted, because it was considered contrary to the principles of our government to stamp the head of the president upon coins.

—Squirrel hunts on the round-up plan, after the manner of the jack rabbit hunts in the Dakotas, are becoming very popular in Washington state. A party is formed and either works as one band or divides into two sections, the section bringing in the fewest tails paying a forfeit for a dinner.

Won by Hal Pointer.

Hal Pointer won the deciding heat from Direct August 31 in 2:14, after they had paced a dead heat in 2:14.4. The day before each horse won two heats, so that six heats were necessary to decide.

—The late ex-Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, did many things for his state during his long and busy life, and he was especially proud of the college which he founded and which bears his name. But he felt that his work was not appreciated and he showed his sensitiveness on this point in a touching way when, one commencement day, a lady stepped up to him and said: "Gov. Hardin, I wish to thank you for this splendid institution and to say that my daughters owe you a debt they can never repay." The white-haired old governor held the student's hand in silence for a moment while tears ran down his cheeks as he answered: "Madam, you are the first person to express such a sentiment to me."

—The recent capsize of a vessel tied up to a pier in Brooklyn is sufficiently unusual in that port to excite comment, but it is common enough at ports along the bay of Fundy and its tributary streams. The usual rise and fall of the tide along that bay is from forty to fifty feet, and high tides sometimes exceed sixty feet. With the fall of the tide all crafts are left high, but by no means dry, with an area of chocolate-colored mud all about them. The mud is too shifting to hold a vessel in safety, so each pier is provided with one or more strong wood frames called shoes, fixed at the bottom of the stream or bay. Upon these shoes all vessels rest at low tide. It frequently happens, however, that a vessel does not get her bows snugly on, so to speak, and if a strong wind comes when she is thus unbalanced, over she goes into the mud, to be buried forty feet under the next rising tide.

—One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half-pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put in the water, and the muslin tied over the top of the glass so that the creature cannot get out again. When the weather is to be the order of the day the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, curled up in spiral shape, and perfectly motionless. If rain is to be expected it will creep to the top of the glass, and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm of wind the little animal will contort itself violently and squirm about. For some days before thunder it will keep out of the water almost all the time, and will occasionally move its body in a convulsive fashion. For frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as for fine, and it foretells snow in the same manner as it does rain.

Sacred Mountains of Japan.

All the mountains of Japan are of unquestioned volcanic origin, and Fuji stands where Hondo, the main island, is broadest. About twenty craters are still active throughout the islands, but Fuji-san belongs to the much greater number which are now inactive. Its last eruption occurred in 1707, continuing more than a month. As far away as Tokyo, sixty miles northeast, the ashes fell to a depth of seven or eight inches; while on the Tokaido, twelve or fifteen miles southeast the accumulation was six feet. At this time was formed Hoge-san, a secondary or parasitic cone on the southeast slope. No other mountains in Japan reach within three thousand feet of the elevation of Fuji, and it is therefore in prominent view from an immense area, including thirteen provinces of the empire. Certain ascents in Tokyo are called Fuji-mi, or Fuji-viewing streets, and from all of them the famous peak is a glorious spectacle. All winter long the summit of Fuji-san is unapproachable, and from November to July snow reigns supreme. In the latter month, however, when the trails up the mountain slopes are laid bare, the ascent becomes feasible, and remains so throughout the summer and early autumn.—Frost and Mrs. Todd, in Century.

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HINTS FOR THE HOME.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup white sugar, three cups brown sugar, one-quarter cup of water, one and one-quarter cups of molasses and a tablespoonful of butter.—Farm and Home.

THIN RICH COOKIES.—One cup of butter, one cup sugar, three eggs all beaten together to a cream, use just enough flour to mix and roll thin.—Christian Inquirer.

POTATO PUDDING.—Take cold mashed potatoes, and add two eggs beaten separately, a little salt, a tablespoon of melted butter and a little rich milk and stir all together. Bake in coffee rings in a brick oven,